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1966 JUN 20 AM 8 37

TO : Department of State

*file China  
Boundaries  
on S.4.1.1*

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RM/AN  
ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION  
BRANCH

FROM : Amembassy KABUL

DATE: June 15, 1966

SUBJECT : Transmittal of Text of Sino-Afghan Boundary Treaty

REF : CERP Section D

Transmitted herewith is the Embassy's informal translation of the text of the Sino-Afghan boundary demarcation treaty of November 22, 1963. The treaty was published in Farsi in Official Gazette No. 4, of May 7, 1966.

Efforts by Embassy officers to obtain through normal map distribution channels either the text of the boundary protocol mentioned in the treaty and subsequently negotiated, or of the maps attached thereto, have not been successful.

Enclosure:

Text of Sino-Afghan boundary treaty  
of November 22, 1963

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Drafted by:

ECON:JWPlez:sfb 6/14/66

Contents and Classification Approved by:

ECON:HMPPhelan

Clearances:

BORDER AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ROYAL AFGHAN GOVERNMENT  
AND THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

His Majesty King of Afghanistan and the President of the Chinese Peoples Republic, to maintain and further consolidate the friendly relations and good neighborliness which are fortunately existing between the two free and sovereign countries of Afghanistan and China, have decided to demarcate officially the present border between Afghanistan and China in the area of the Pamirs on the basis of the principles of the right of sovereignty and integrity of each other's territory, mutual non-aggression, and the principles of the Bandung Conference, and in the spirit of mutual friendship, cooperation and understanding.

In the firm belief that the demarcation of the official border between the two countries further consolidates the peace and security of this region, they have decided to conclude this agreement and to appoint their pleni-potentiary representatives.

From the side of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan: Abdul Kayeum, the Minister of Interior.

From the side of the President of the Chinese Peoples Republic: Chen Ye, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

These representatives have each seen and studied the credentials of the other, and they have found them quite valid; and they have agreed on the following articles:

Article 1) Both sides agree that the border between the two countries is from the peak of the elevation of 5630 meters, which is the most southern point of it (about 37°03' North and 74°26' East). This line extends along the waterfall of the series of Mountain Mustugh, between the main springs of Aqso and Wakhjir and the upper parts of the Wakhjan River from one side, and the QaraChoqorso River which is among the tributaries of the Tashqorghon River, on the other; and it passes to the Wakhjir Hill, which is named the Cliff of Wakhjir in the Chinese map, at the height of 4923 meters, and to the Northern Wakhjir Cliff which is mentioned in the Chinese map, through the Western Qoqtork Cliff which is also mentioned in the Chinese map, through the Qarajelga Hill

which is also mentioned under the name of Eastern Qoqtork Cliff, through the Mehmanyuli Hill which is called Tookmansu Cliff in the Chinese map, through Sariktash Cliff which is mentioned in the Chinese map only, through the Tagharmansu Hill which is called Kokrashkool by the Chinese map, and reaches to a peak called Povoloshiyokofsky at the height of 5698 meters which is called Kookrashkool peak by the Chinese map.

The whole border line, as described in this Article, is shown in the Afghan map at the scale of 1:253440 in Farsi and in the Chinese map at the scale of 1:200000 in Chinese; and these two maps are supplements of this agreement. Both of the two above mentioned maps contain nonoriginal helping English words.

Article 2) Both contracting parties agree that the border between the two countries shall be the dividing line between the two watersheds; and shall also be the dividing line of the watersheds wherever the border crosses a pass.

Article 3) Both the concluding parties agree:

- 1) As soon as this present agreement becomes effective, a joint committee on border demarkation shall be formed with an equal number of members and several advisors from both the Afghan and Chinese sides to perform, on the spot, the surveying of a fixed border between the two countries, and to construct border markers on the basis of the contents of Article 1 hereof; and to draft afterwards a protocol pertaining to the border between the two countries; and to prepare border maps which will describe in detail the border line and the position of the border markers on the land.
- 2) The task of the joint committee on border demarkation ends as soon as the above mentioned protocol and the border maps are signed.

Article 4) Both the concluding parties agree that any disputes pertaining to the border which arise between the two countries after the official border demarkation shall be resolved by the two sides on the basis of friendly consultation.

Article 5) This agreement becomes valid and effective upon signature.

This agreement has been prepared on November 22, 1963 in duplicate in Farsi, Chinese and English, all three texts of which have equal validity.

(Signed by) Abdul Qayum, Plenipotentiary Representative of The Royal State of Afghanistan.

(Signed by) Chin Ye, Plenipotentiary Representative of the Republic of Peoples China.

Source: THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE, Issue No. 4 of May 7, 1966

(Informal Embassy translation)